DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. E. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 1
" " " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

From the Petersburg Express of Monday.

From the Petersburg Front.

SPRINGING A MINE.

For several days past, prisoners and deserters have stated that the enemy was mining, and our officers and men have been convinced that the statement was correct, but whether apprised of the exact locality at which the enemy was conducting his mining operations, we have no means of ascertaining. All doubts on this point however, if any existed, were removed Saturday last at an early hour. About 4½ o'clock, a dull, heavy sound was heard, and this was followed by several other similar sounds the enemy at the same time opening with their batteries all along their lines.

It was then discovered that the enemy had sprung a mine on one of our salients, near the centre of the lines, and a few hundred yards beyond the Blandford Cemetery.

As soon as the nature of the disaster was made known, Gen. Hill despatched a courier to Gen. Mahone's Headquarters, and that vigilant officer mounted off immediately at the head of his own Brigade, with instructions for Sanders' (Ala.) Brigade, and Wright's (Georgia) to follow.

Arriving upon the ground, Gen. Mahone found twelve of the enemy's flags waving upon the ramparts of that portion of our line, carried by the explosion, and the whole vicinity swarming with white and black Yankee mobs.

Getting his troops into position, Gen. Mahone ordered his Brigade to retake a portion of his works, and instructed Wright's Brigade to come up in such position as would ensure the re-capture of the remaining portion. Under command of Col. Weisiger, acting Brigadier, Mahone's Brigade formed into line, and were about to move up, when the enemy sallied out, and made a charge. The Confederates reserved their fire, until they could see the whites of the enemy's eyes, when they poured into them such a storm of bullets that the enemy recoiled and fell back in confusion. A charge was now ordered, and Weisiger's men dashed forward with a yell, driving the enemy up to and over the breastworks. On the works our men halted, and delivered a pinching fire, which proved so destructive that the enemy never again rallied on this portion of the line, but left our men in undisturbed possession.

In the meantime, Wright's Brigade, commanded by Col Hall, instead of coming directly up, by some means deployed, and came around, and thus failed to retake that portion of the line assigned to them.

At a later hour, Wilcox's old brigade, now ably commanded by the young and intrepid Sanders came gallantly up to their work, and by a charge, drove the enemy from the remaining portion of the works, and thus enabled us to re-establish our lines, precisely as they were before the explosion.

The enemy finding escape impossible, rushed south into the immense hole or chasm, by their explosion, and around the edge of this great basin our men closed and fought hard to hold. This was done chiefly by Mahone's old brigade, and Sanders' Alabama men. Here the slaughter was terrific, and here too, many a gallant Confederate fell to rise no more. As an evidence of the desperate nature of the contest around and in this chasm, we would state, that General Sanders' men, after removing a large number of wounded buried in the hole on Saturday night, 55 darkie negro troops, and 178 whites.

At a late hour Saturday evening, we visited the chasm caused by the enemy's explosion. It appeared to be about 40 feet in depth, and some 200 feet in circumference, and resembled more what one would imagine to have been the effects of a terrible earthquake than anything else to which we could liken it.—Immense boulders of earth were piled up rudely above the other, and great fragments of bomb-proofs, gun carriages, timbers, etc., were lying promiscuously in every direction. One man was caught between two boulders, near the surface of the ground, and literally crushed between them. He still remained in this painful position, with only his head and neck visible, our men not having had the time to extricate him. Life had long been extinct, but the ghastly looking face was unmarked by a scratch, and the head perfect, but slightly reclining on the shoulder.

The sides and bottom of the chasm were literally lined with yankee dead and the bodies lay in every conceivable position. In one spot we noticed a corporal of infantry, a sergeant of artillery, and a big, burly negro, piled upon the top of the other. Some had evidently been killed with the butts of their own or their crushed skulls and badly mangled faces too plainly indicated, while in a portion were shot great pools of blood having flowed from their wounds and settled on the ground.

Between our breastworks and the enemy's, large numbers of dead and wounded were still lying, the latter begging piteously for water, and praying to be cared for. Our men could not relieve them, as they were in full range of the enemy's sharpshooters, who had not ceased their firing, even under such appalling circumstances as we have described.

The length of the "sap" made by the enemy is supposed to have been about 600 feet, but the work is not so great, as many unacquainted with the appliances used for such purposes, would suppose. Immense augers, made especially for such occasions, are brought into requisition, and by this means, we are informed a vast deal of work can be accomplished in a short space of time. Just where the mine was sprung and the explosion occurred, the earth is formed of a hard substance, such as is generally known as "pipe-clay," and this accounts for the great boulders of earth which were rent asunder and upturned, by the force of the explosion.

The labors of the enemy in this operation, have been poorly repaid. It is not to be denied, that by the sudden and terrible nature of the explosion he produced a temporary confusion in our ranks. With a little more energy he might probably have poured such a column through this breach, as to have given us very serious trouble. But the very timely arrival of Gen. Mahone, and the quick perception of his military mind, soon placed our gallant boys in position, and retrieved the disaster.

The enemy's losses from all causes are estimated at 3 500 men. We have over 1,000 prisoners in our possession, 14 battle flags and upwards of 2,000 stands of small arms. We took no cannon, because the enemy brought none with them. The four pieces captured by the explosion, attached to Pegram's Battery, were afterwards dug up from the rubbish uninjured.

Our entire loss is ascertained to be about 800.

Saturday was the first time that the Army of Northern Virginia has been regularly engaged with the Yankee negro troops. The disastrous results to the enemy, have proved that this favorite element of the Yankee army, is no match for Confederate soldiers. The negroes rushed wildly forward immediately after the explosion, with the cry of "*no quarter.*" At a later hour of the day, the time for the Confederates came, and our brave boys took them at their word, and gave them what they had so loudly called for—"*no quarter.*"

Among the prisoners captured, is Brig Gen. Bartlett, of Massachusetts. This officer commanded the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9 Burnside's Ninth Corps. He lost a leg while Colonel, at Williamsburg. He was badly wounded in his wooden leg Saturday, a ball having *splintered* it. This will prove a profitable job for some carpenter at Andersonville, Ga. The prisoners report that Brig Gen. Griffin was killed, but that his body was carried off.

We have seventy-five commissioned officers in our possession, among them are three Colonels, and every other grade known to the army.

The officers and men, white and black, have been confined together. They have engaged in this unjust and unprovoked war, and fight side by side, and our authorities will not be so cruel as to separate such bosom and deeply sympathizing friends in their captivity.

For the Confederate.

Juvenile Politics.

Holden had better quit his "chance."
And let alone "Force" and Fraud:"
For if he *thinks* he will beat Vance,
He'll certainly be "*chawed.*"

P. B.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
Ordnance Office,
July 26, 1864.

BRIG. GEN. RUFUS BARRINGER, commanding Brigade of Cavalry, Army Northern Virginia, is hereby authorized to take possession of all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians or other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when he is satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States. All arms, &c., dropped by our troops or the enemy on their lines of march, or on battle-fields, or left or sold by officers or privates to persons not in the military service, are the property of the Confederate States. No person in the military service has a right to sell or otherwise dispose of arms, &c., except when under the orders and regulations of the Ordnance Department.

General Barringer will not delegate this authority to any one except commissioned officers of his own command, who will be furnished with a copy of this authority, and with instructions to furnish receipts to parties from whom arms, &c., are taken under its provisions.

By command of General R. E. LEE.
[Signed] BRISCO G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Ordnance Officer,
Army Northern Va.

Under this authority, I desire especially to gather up McClellan saddles. These saddles were captured from the enemy. There can be no private property in them. Partizan Rangers and others have no right to sell them, except to the government, which pays fixed prices for the captures.

This origane is much in need of good saddles. Many of those we have are ruining the horses' backs. The men are losing largely and the service suffering severely by these saddles being withheld from it, often abstracted by soldiers. I appeal to all patriots to come forward and voluntarily give them up to the officers and men of this brigade in their respective localities, who will receipt for them. Those now at home, and especially all on furlough detail ," are required to gather up these saddles, also Sharp's rifles, Colt's repeaters, and other cavalry arms and equipments, the property of the Confederate States, and bring them back into the service. All reasonable expenses incurred in this way will be repaid them.

I claim no right at present either to seize or impress these arms and equipments, but I confidently expect every honest man, not in the field, to give them up. They ought to be ashamed, in a time like this, to be seen with them.

RUFUS BARRINGER, Brig. Gen.

aug 4-tw1w

GENERAL STATEMENT, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 23rd, 1864.

Dr.	
Discounted debt,	1,924,564 78
State of N. C. and C. S. A. Bonds,	2,037,611 00
Real Estate,	80,763 29
Due from other Banks	81,502 56
Notes of other Banks N. C., S. C., Va. and C. S. A. Notes,	209,750 00
Specie,	439,876 65
	$4,804,908 28

Cr.	
Capital Stock,	2,500,000 00
General Profit and Loss,	316,889 21
Bank State of North Carolina,	87,601 24
Due to other Banks,	1,252 82
Notes in circulation,	1,394,180 00
Deposits,	360,498 47
Dividends Unpaid,	188,656 00
Bills and checks in transitu,	7,450 54
	$4,804,908 28

C. DEWEY, Cash'r.

Headquarter's Reserve, N. C.,
[Extract.] RALEIGH August 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No 4.

I. Captains of Senior Reserve, in the several counties of the State of North Carolina, where Companies have been organized, will assemble them at their respective Court Houses, every Saturday at 12 o'clock, for drill and instruction.

* * * * *

By Command of Lt. Gen HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE.
A. A. G.

August 3 d6t.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, AUG. 4, 1864. VOL. I—No. 163.

Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES for the year 1864. At—

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.
Banks, Monday, 5th "
Barney Jones', Tuesday, 6th "
Lashley's X Roads, Wednesday, 7th "
Green Level, Thursday, 8th "
Morrisville, Friday, 9th "
Barbee's, Monday, 12th "
Hood's Tuesday, 13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday, 14th "
Rolesville, Thursday, 15th "
Forestville, Friday, 16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday, 17th "
Laws', Tuesday, 20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday, 21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday, 22nd "

The tax-payers of the County are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres and value in 1860. Slaves, numbe, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Bacon, Lard, Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively, must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, Stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associations, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE, } Assessors.
R. H. JONES, }

aug 3-d26t

To the Salt Commissioners for the Several Counties of North Carolina.

It may be known to most of you that our railroad communications with the Salt Works in Virginia are, and for some months have all been, interrupted by raids. I now take this mode of informing you that in consequence of this suspension of transportation, the corn purchased in North Carolina in the Spring and shipped for the State Salt Works, is yet on the road, at Petersburg and elsewhere, while some remains unshipped.

The consequence of this is the suspension of manufacturing Salt during the greater part of the summer at our Works, while all other manufactures have been entirely suspended, and it is believed most of them must continue in suspense, for want of provisions. Hence, Salt must be scarce and command a high price, and especially as the Works on the coast have suffered so much by raids.

In view of these facts, I ask you each to send forward wagons wherever it is practicable, and send grain out by them.

You will be allowed two bushels of Salt for five bushels of corn, Wheat or Rye, and one bushel for a bushel of Oats.

The teams can carry twice as much as will feed them, and in most cases more. Then the remaining half will pay for a full load of Salt.

But if each wagon will bring one third or one fourth of a load of grain, it will give an abundant supply.

Please make it known to your citizens that the same terms will be made with any of them who may send on their own account. We give preference to the counties, but must have grain and have no fear that we will get too much, or that it will come in faster than the Salt can be made to exchange.

We have on hand between five and six thousand cords of good dry wood, capable of producing at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of Salt. This wood must be hauled, and for that purpose we want additional teams, and under the late order of the Conscript Bureau, none will be detailed as teamsters who are under 45 years of age. I therefore ask each of you to endeavor to send me a few men between 45 and 50 years old, that I may at once procure them to be detailed to haul at the Salt Works. N. W. WOODFIN,
Aug 3 d3t. Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES!

WE WILL SELL AUGUST 5TH, 1864, AT 10 o'clock, unless privately sold before, a likely Negro Woman and Child—the Woman is 28 years old and a No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer, sound and healthy—the Child is 2 years old. 30 ounces Quinine; 10 bbls. Brown Sugar; 2 bbls. New Rice; 50 pair Sheet Cotton Cards, and many other articles.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
Auction and Commission Merchants.
August 3 d2t.

TO BETTING MEN.

THE Standard claims Orange for Holden. Any one so disposed is bantered to take the following bets:

$1000 that Orange votes for Vance; $1000 that it votes 2 to 1; $1000 that it votes 3 to 1; $1000 that it votes 4 to one, $1000 that it votes 5 to one. All to be taken on none. Apply at this office.
August 3 d1t.

Bank of North Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX DOLLARS AND ninety cents on each share of stock in this Bank has been declared this day, payable to the stockholders (less the tax of ninety cents to the State on each individual share) in *four per cent.* certificates or bonds of the Confederate States, or *one third less* in Confederate States treasury notes of the *new issue*; payable at the Principal Bank and Branches on the 15th day of August next.

The dividends of the Windsor, Newbern and Tarboro' Branches and the Goldsboro' Agency, will be paid at the Principal Bank, and of the Wentworth Agency at Milton.

C. DEWEY, Cash'r.
Raleigh July 21st, 1864. tawtd

STRAYED.

FROM A WIDOW LADY, living near Eagle Rock, Wake county, about the 1st of July last, a large white COW with pale red spots on her neck and sides: She was in milk, having left a young calf. There was a piece of rope tied round one of her hind legs. When last heard from she was at Maj. Wilder's, near Raleigh. Any information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. My Post Office is Sandy Level, Johnston County, N. C.
August 3 d1t*. SAM'L P. HORTON.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
Richmond, July 29, 1864.

Notice

WANTED.—A Master Machinist. Persons applying will be required to give good references. CHAS. G. TALCOTT,
aug 3-d12t Superintendent.

$50 REWARD.

MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thompson's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers.
july 29 tf JOHN O'ROURKE.

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treasurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.
RICHMOND, July 22, 1864. july 27-dtf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITARY,

RALEIGH N. C., JULY 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS of eight and seven per cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of *any* Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.

C. B. HARRISON,
july 27 tf C. S. Depositary.
Conservative copy till forbid.

SPLENDID BLOCKADE SHOES.

A SMALL LOT OF FINE SHOES, LATEST style for Ladies and Gentlemen, at a slight advance on importer's prices, at
N. C. BOOKSTORE.

AIRAM'S SALVE.

THIS Salve has been thoroughly tested for many years, and is now offered to the public with the guarantee that it possesses all the valuable healing properties claimed for it.

For all cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, risings, felons, blisters, ulcers, excoriations, rising and gathered breasts, and for all *wounds* of every description, it will be found eminently successful in affording relief and effecting a cure.

It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of erysipelas.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Salve, and can testify to its healing powers:—P. G. Snowden, Serg. P. A. C. S.; Drs. Banks and Berry, Pittsborough; Rev. Robert B. Sutton, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church Pittsborough; Hon. A. Rencher, Col. Henry A. London Dr. W. F. Hartlee, member of Examining Board 7th Congressional District.

For sale by P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, and other Druggist in the State and
F. AIRAM, Pittsboro,' N. C.
july 11-ood-12t

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY in the Southern Confederacy, to use the sett of implements of Carlisle's Patent, for repairing and renovating Cotton and Wool cards. We will sell county agencies or will sell the sett of implements, to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares.

The sett (costing $75.00) is all that is required for the agent to begin with. This is a very profitable business. Address,

J. H. CARLISLE. & CO.,
july 30-d20taw8t Kingwood, N. C.

Wanted To Hire by the MONTH, or for the balance of the year, a good WASHER and IRONER. For further particulars, enquire at this office. [aug 2-dtf

SHOE MANUFACTORY!

I am constantly Manufacturing at
Thomasville, North Carolina,
LADIES'
LACE
BOOTS,
Made of the finest French Calf Skin, with Morocco tips and eyelets—
LADIES' FRENCH CALF GAITERS,
GENTLEMENS' do do do
Do do do do Boots,
Do Kip Brogan Shoes.
Heavy Negro Brogans

☞ Address me at Greensboro', N. C.
aug 2 d26t A. A. WILLLARD.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
Raleigh N. C., August 1st, '64.

CIRCULAR
No. 37.

District Enrolling officers will proceed immediately to action in accordance with Circular No. 26, from Bureau of Conscription herewith published. Its provisions apply as well to persons whose applications are now pending as to those who may hereafter apply.

Applicants for renewal of detail will not be permitted to remain at home or at work after the expiration of the time allowed by the terms of the detail granted.

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
War Dep't, Bureau of Conscription,
Richmond, Va., July 8, 1864.

CIRCULAR
No 26.

THE Secretary of War directs, that hereafter no furloughs be allowed by the officers of conscription to applicants for exemption not sustained as required by regulations; or detail, whilst their applications are pending; but that they be promptly forwarded to the Camps of Instruction, and at once assigned to commands in the field, entitled under existing orders to receive conscripts.

Enrolling officers will, with the aid of the Temporary Boards, proceed diligently to investigate all such applications, in accordance with the instructions heretofore given, and forward them to the Bureau, with their reports and opinions, for such action as the War Department may take in reference to said applicants.

Upon transmitting the applications to the Bureau, Commandants will state the commands to which the applicants were assigned.

By command of Col. Thos. P. August, Acting Superintendent.

C. B. DUFFIELD,
A. A. General.

☞ Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, State Journal, and Wadesboro' Argus copy four times. [aug 2-4t

HATS! HATS!!

FOR every two and a half pounds of clean and well washed WOOL, we will give a wool hat. Parties at a distance can send wool per Express to Franklinton. We will deliver the hats at that point, if desired.

A. S. GILL & CO.
Pacific Post Office, Franklin county, N. C.
July 28, 1864—oaw-4t

Information Wanted.

CADET A. C. HARTSFIELD was furloughed from the Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., 4th Division and 54th Ward, on the 21st June, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He is supposed to have taken the Danville train for Greensboro'. Any person that can give any information concerning him, will greatly relieve his distressed parents by addressing

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Rolesville, Wake county, N. C.
Richmond Sentinel and Enquirer copy three times and send bills to this office.
aug 1-3t

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SEVERAL CASES of beautifully finished Surgical Instruments, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO'S
Auction and Commission House.
july 22 d6t

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Negroes and Foundryman Wanted.

OFFICE OF THE LOCKVILLE MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LOCKVILLE, Chatham county, N. C.

WANTED immediately, by this Company, THIRTY GOOD NEGROES—chippers preferred. We also wish to employ a white FOUNDRYMAN, who can take the entire control of a cold blast charcoal Furnace. For one well qualified, steady employment will be given. Apply to me at once, at the Endor Furnace, or address me there, via Fayetteville, N. C.
july 25-d10t W. S. DOWNER, Supt.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh, July 30, '64.

THE special attention of all persons exempted or detailed under the provisions of the law for the protection of farming interests, is called to the following extract from Circular No. 24 from Bureau of Conscription, published for their information:

By order of the Commandant.
E. J. HARDIN,
Adjutant.

BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
Richmond, June 27, 1864.

Circular No. 24.

* * * * * * *

II. The sale to the government or to the families of soldiers at prices fixed by the Commissioners of the State under the impressment act of the marketable surplus remaining after furnishing the government with the stipulated quantity of provisions and which he may raise from year to year, while his exemption continues, is made by the act of Congress, approved Feb. 17th, 1864, one of the conditions of exemption allowed to an overseer or agriculturist. A claim is asserted by some of those exempted as agriculturists to exchange such part of the aforesaid surplus as they may please for supplies of provisions, clothing and the like, to be consumed in family use, and to sell the government or the families of soldiers only what may remain of such surplus after making said exchanges. This claim is in violation of law and of their contract with the government, and cannot be allowed.

Upon satisfactory evidence being furnished that persons exempted as overseers or agriculturists, have or are thus disposing of their surplus productions by exchange as aforesaid, Enrolling officers will arrest all such persons, forward them to their nearest camps of Instruction to be retained there until final action shall be taken and announced in their cases, and forward through the proper channels of communication to this Bureau a report of all the facts and circumstances of each case.

Every agriculturist or overseer upon receiving his certificate of exemption should be informed that the action indicated above will be taken in the event of his not disposing of his marketable surplus in accordance with the requirements of law.

By command of Brig. Gen Jno. S. Preston, Superintendent.

C. B. DUFFIELD, A. A. G.

Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, State Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, each three times.
aug 1-3t

Chief Bu. Office 1st Cong. Dist. N. C.,
July 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER }
No. 5. }

I. THE organization of the Senior Class of Reserves having been rendered impracticable under former instructions from this office, owing to the fact that there were not men enough of that class enrolled to form a company in any one county; it is ordered that all male white persons between the ages of 45 and 50 (whether previously enrolled or not) assemble on the 10th day of August, at the following places, to complete their organization, viz:

Those of the counties of Hertford and Northampton, at Garysburg.

Those of the county of Bertie, at Windsor.

Those of the counties of Washington and Martin, at Williamston.

II. Local Enrolling Officers on duty in the several counties in which the rendezvous are ordered, will superintend the organization of the companies and the election of the officers, in accordance with former instructions, and forward the rolls and certificates of election to this office without delay.

III. Local Enrolling Officers are charged not only with the dissemination of this order, but will be held strictly responsible for its execution likewise. They will call upon the militia officers to aid them and will spare no pains to secure the presence of all the "Senior Reserves" in their respective counties.

IV. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves of N. C. to keep the Senior Class of his force in the field. The purpose of this order is simply to organize the companies so as to render them efficient in repelling raids, and in other emergencies. A prompt attendance is urged upon the men, and every man is reminded that it is to his interest not only to be present himself on the day appointed, but to see that his neighbors come too, as it will be necessary to retain them at the rendezvous till a sufficient number report to organize. As soon, on the other hand, as the organization is complete, the men will be permitted to return to their homes.

(Signed) HUGH L. COLE,
Capt and Chief E. O. 1st C. D. N. C.
july 26-dtd

Conservative copy till date and send bill to this office.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 7th July, 1864, my negro boy ORMAN, seventeen years of age, five feet five inches high, weighs 132 pounds, complexion dark snuff; had on when he left a new pair of copperas colored pants, a new shirt, gray cap, and was barefooted. Said boy formerly belonged to Col. Clark, of Newbern, but has been living in the counties of Alamance and Guilford since the commencement of the war. He has a wife living at Graham, and will probably be found lurking in that vicinity. He intimated to the balance of the negroes, some weeks ago, that he intended to go to the Yankees, and will, perhaps, try to make his way to them.

The above reward of two hundred dollars will be given for the confinement or delivery of said negro, so that the subscriber can get him.

Address, GEO. W. FOUST,
july 29-dtf Gibsonville, Guilford Co., N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

SERVANT WANTED.

I WANT to hire a good Cook and Washer, for either a short or long time. For a good, trusty woman I will give a liberal price. Family small.

WM. B. SMITH,
Illustrated Mercury Office.
july 22 Raleigh, N. C.

Sorghum Boilers,

FOR SALE.

I am Manufacturing Boilers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.

P. T. NORWOOD.
Raleigh, July 22 dtf

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties. Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department.
Wilmington, N. C., July 22-tf

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,
AND
Commission Merchant,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
july 14, 1864—d3m.

$100 REWARD.

MY SERVANT JOE has run away. He left Saturday morning last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension. Joe is about 40 years old, a mulatto, his hair is brown, straight, but disposed to curl—has a slight scar back of his left cheek bone, speaks in a low tone and seldom, slim built, very erect in his carriage, had on when he left a soldier's gray cap, striped homespun shirt, jacket and trowsers. I think he will aim to go to Newbern.

WM. A. BLOUNT.
july 20-d12t

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM,

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address

SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B.—Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad.
july 21 2m*

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro' Louisburg, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
july 8-14d-tf

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DISTRICT,
Department N. C. and So. Va.,
Goldsboro', N. C., July 20, '64.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 46. }

I. SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13, Headquarters Department North Carolina, April 6th, 1864, is so far modified as to permit loyal citizens, residing east of the Chowan river, to carry to their homes such needful supplies as they may rightfully upon oath are for their own private use, or for the use of themselves and other loyal citizens named, and that they will not use, or permit to be used, such goods, or any part thereof in traffic with the enemy.

Upon presentation of affidavit to this effect, authority will be given by the Commanding Officer of the nearest post to loyal citizens to transport such goods through our lines.

All officers on duty in this District will use every exertion to prevent illegal traffic with the enemy.

By order of Brig. Gen. L. S. BAKER.
JAS. C. McRAE, A. A. Gen.
aug1-3t

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER END W. R. ANDREWS, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 28 127-d1

THROUGH the many solicitations of his friends, THOMAS I. FAISON has consented again to become a candidate to represent the county of Sampson in the Senate. july 20-te

Stolen.

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one GOLD THIMBLE, marked A. L. also a pair of Pearl and Jet EARRINGS, with hair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded.
july 21-d26t

RICHMOND CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OF RICMOND, VA.

CAPITAL $200,0000.

Takes risks against fire at lowest rates.

T. H. WYNNE, Prest. E. McCARTHY.
N. B.—AGENTS WANTED. jul 22-a2w

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. Those who wish to secure places, must make early application. For circulars containing terms, &c., address Rev. R. BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.
july 27 2taw4t*

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by
july 2 1 5-dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

Election Day.

This is the day for the freemen of North Carolina to cast their votes for Chief Magistrate of the State, for members of the Legislature, and Sheriffs of the respective counties. Let them assemble quietly, without passion or excitement, unawed by idle fears, and unbribed by gain, and cast their votes for the men who they believe best calculated to serve their truest interest and welfare in this momentous crisis in their country's history; and we have no fears but that the decision will be on the side of patriotism, loyalty and honor.

We have believed, honestly, sincerely believed, that the course and policy pursued by Mr. Holden have not only been detrimental to the best interests of the country heretofore and now, but that if carried out would be *ruinous*, to all that is noble, true and good in her future destiny. And thus believing, we have advised the soldiers in the army and the people at home to cast their votes against him, and for Gov. Vance, who is the representative of the true and loyal sentiment of the State, freed from party bias and prejudice. Our noble soldiery, acting under their own patriotic impulses, have given a rebuke most signal and terrible to the disloyal element against which we have waged an interminable war. The people at home will follow the holy example set them by our brave men in the field; and the sun will set this day crowning the most important and overwhelming victory that has ever been recorded in her annals—establishing her character forever as being among the truest of the true among her sister States, as her sons in the fiercest conflicts of this war have won the proud appellation of being among the bravest of the brave.

The Army Vote.

The Goldsboro *Star and Journal*, claims to have more complete returns than are to be found elsewhere, and it puts down the result as far as heard from, as follows—Vance 20,398; Holden 2,099—Vance's majority 18,299—with one Brigade and four or five Regiments to hear from.

We confess that the Regiments, Brigades, &c., have become somewhat mixed, so that it is difficult to ascertain the correct returns. We think, however, that the above estimate is as near precise as can be arrived at for the present—if it errs much from the first estimate, that Vance's majority will be about twenty thousand in the army, which would be the most of the fighting votes were to hand.

The home vote will increase the majority to thirty-five or forty thousand.

We shall publish the army vote in full when correctly ascertained.

The Fifth Regiment, gave Vance 84 Holden 2. We did not expect any thing else of the glorious old Fifth.

In preference to editorials for to-day's issue, we give our readers a vivid and highly interesting account of the army campaign of 1864, taken from a Montreal, Canada, paper, and for which we bespeak a careful perusal. In this article full justice is done to the two contending armies, and it presents the Southern cause in the most hopeful and cheering aspect.

The towering tribute it pays to our glorious old leader, Gen. LEE, is no more glowing than truthful, whose name will go down to history as the greatest General in every respect, that the world has ever known. The names of Robt. E. LEE the great Captain, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, the man who has conducted a world-wide revolution with such masterly skill and success, will be handed down to posterity as the most remarkable and transcendent that the nineteenth century has produced.

Our paper having been six months in existence, the subscription terms of many of our subscribers are expiring, and our friends are again placing us under obligations for their exertions in keeping up our list by getting new subscribers and getting the old ones to renew. We received yesterday a large list, and $315 from our old friend S. A. Harris, Esq., at Charlotte. We hope to receive similar favors from our friends all over the State.

A short time ago, it was announced that Mr. Vallandigham had broken through the enemy's lines, abandoned his exile, and returned, in defiance of his sentence of banishment to his home in Ohio. Immediately thereafter was heard his first defiance to his judges, his first appeal to his friends, a declaration of war against the former, a declaration for peace to the latter.

Mr. Long of Ohio had already made his bold assault in the House of Representatives. This was followed by the manly and outspoken letter of Major Anderson; and thus these men first of a bolder and more defiant advocacy of peace, uttered their first words of command, without let or interruption.

Rapidly following these significant demonstrations, is the movement of political bodies. The National Democratic committee met at Washington, and in the hearing of Lincoln, passed a unanimous resolution in favor of an immediate armistice. The organs of the Democracy in New York and Illinois catch up and spread the cry for armistice and peace. Delegates favoring both these propositions, have been appointed to the Chicago Convention from New York, Ohio and Connecticut, and the indications are that when the National Convention assembles, there will be but one voice in the matter, and that the platform will present the naked issue of peace or continued war.

There is an additional item to this flattering testimony. Messrs. Clay and Holcombe—the one a late Senator of the Confederate States, the other a member of the present House of Representatives, both distinguished and trusted men—through certain "go betweens," have been so far brought face to face with the Federal Government as to be able to set before the world, in a more distinct shape than we have been ever able heretofore to accomplish, the readiness of our people and Government to make peace, to commence negotiations, in the very moment that the enemy will allow. And although the Federal *Baboon*, under the guidance of his sinister counsellor, cut short the hopes of his own people by his atrocious conditions, nevertheless, the people heard the proposition in such tone that its authenticity cannot be called in question, and it goes to them for discussion in the pending political campaign, and becomes a powerful weapon in the hands of those who urge the folly and wickedness of the Federal rulers and advocate peace. We care not what are the vices and faults of Horace Greely, if he can be used to further the blessed hope of peace. Nor can it be denied that the very depravities which make up the essentials of his character, put it exactly in his power to be of use with that class whom it is important to gain over.

About this same time, when these events are transpiring on the Southern confines of Canada, two persons have reached Richmond, coming by the flag of truce boat—messengers from Lincoln, it is said, and bearing important communications in the interest of peace. Common rumor establishes them in Richmond at a first-class hotel, the recipients of attention and courtesy at the hands of Government officials, and ascribes to them the honor of several interviews with the President of the Confederacy, with seeming good feeling manifested on either side; and on their return, one of these parties is represented as having published an account of his reception by our Chief Magistrate, and of the ultimatum laid down by him for the settlement of the question of conflict between the two nations.

According to this case as presented to the public, it would seem that Mr. Lincoln would allow no approach—would hear no proposition—listen to no negotiation—heed no move for peace—without a surrender of our nationality—without a return to the Union, and without an abandonment of the institution of slavery.

Mr. Davis, on the other hand, is represented to be inflexible in the one single purpose, to have the independence of the Confederacy recognized. And thus the two nations are apparently as wide apart as ever.

But such is not the *real* case. A wide stride has been taken towards peace. And now, it our people, with stern determination cultivate their strength, put down dissension, reinforce our armies, for yet a little longer, the blessing we all desire will be speedily consummated. Everything depends on this month of August. Shall give willing hands, willing hearts to the cause, the result will be secured. We will resume this question to-morrow.

ARMY OFFICIAL VOTE.

FROM WAKE COUNTY.

Thirty eight official returns from the army of voters from Wake County have been received, with the following results:

Vance,	407.	Holden,	178.		
S. H. Rogers,	181.	Jones,	101		
Utley,	149.	Alford,	81		
Fowle,	150.	Rogers,	73		
Laws,	139.	Richardson,	71		
High,	112.	Russ,	74.	Ray,	189

Our Victory near Winchester.

Our victory near Winchester turns out to be more complete than we at first expected it to be. The Rockingham "*Register*" of last Friday, says:

The fight commenced between Bartonsville and Kernstown, about 5 miles this side of Winchester. We attacked the enemy. Cook commanded the Federal forces, estimated at not less than 16,000—12,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry. Our forces were under command of General Early. We run the enemy to Bunker's Hill, 12 miles beyond Winchester, on Sunday night, and on Monday, report said, we were still pursuing them. Our informant saw he saw the flanks, at least 500 prisoners, and more were still coming in in squads of ten, fifteen and twenty. It is reported that the enemy destroy all their trains.

Gen. Lilly was captured. He had lost an arm and was captured by the Yankees in Rumsey's defeat.

General Mulligan was wounded on Sunday evening, and died in our hands at Kernstown, on Monday morning.

Our loss was very small—not over 60 killed and wounded, our killed not numbering more than 10 or 15.

We have established hospitals for our wounded at Winchester, where they are doing well, being kindly attended to by the Southern people of Winchester.

The Charlottesville 'Chronicle' of last Friday last:

We have seen a letter from an intelligent officer in Rodes' command, dated on Saturday, preceding the fight; he states that "it seems to be now ascertained that the 6th and 19th corps (of the enemy) have been hurried back to Petersburg, and that we have nothing but Hunter left in our front. We move against him to-morrow, and I expect we will go into Maryland again."

They did "move against him," and our troops are now doubtless in Maryland. Washington is probably again in a ferment, and the "sixth and nineteenth corps" must travel once more. Early is in the ascendant. He has materially helped matters at Petersburg. Jubal is an outlandish designation; but it bids fair to achieve an entrance into the history of the times. Long live Jubal Adam Early—if his name is Adam!

The Federal Campaign in 1864.

[From the Montreal Telegraph.]

So far the Federal campaign of 1864 has failed more completely than any of its predecessors. The various movements have been sufficiently developed to enable us to speak positively of the general plan; the design was of magnificent proportions, the forces and material employed immense; the results have been many disasters, numerous repulses, frightful waste of life and treasure, and not a single victory.

The grand objective point of the design was the isolation and capture of Richmond. The operations in the Southwest were designed to assist this object. Banks in Northern Louisiana and Smith in Southern Arkansas were directed to clear the right bank of the Mississippi by an advance with forces supposed to be sufficient to defeat the Confederates in those States, destroy them or drive them into Texas; thus leaving the Father of Waters free, and preventing any co-operation between the enemy east and west of the Mississippi. Later a small force was to issue from Vicksburg and march toward Selma, threatening the Confederate Army in Georgia under Johnston in the rear; Sherman with the main Western Army was to break up at Chattanooga, and move rapidly toward Atlanta, in the hope of defeating Johnston, and capturing that important arsenal and depot, or at least preventing any reinforcements being sent from that quarter to Lee; while Sturgis was to move from Memphis toward Chattanooga, covering Sherman's communication and preventing any dangerous interruption of his supplies. Northward through Tennessee and Kentucky the railways were guarded by large bodies of Western Militia called out for a hundred days' service. The forces employed in these operations numbered fully 250,000 men, of whom one-half were under Sherman's immediate command.

At the beginning of May, Grant proposed to break up at Culpeper where he lay a few miles north of Lee, move rapidly by his left, east and south to the junction of the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and Virginia Central Railways thus getting between Lee and Richmond, and threatening that city from the northwest, while Sigel was to advance down the Shenandoah, and with the co-operation of Crooks and Averill, destroy Lee's communication with Western Virginia and Tennessee, capture Lynchburg and the supplies gathered there, and to break up the railway lines west of Richmond. Simultaneously Butler and Smith were to ascend the James river, destroy the Petersburg Railway, capture that city, break up the Danville and Richmond line and isolate and threaten the Confederate Capital from the South. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang oft agley." In the West, Sherman, by dint of numbers, made respectable progress; Johnston compelled him, however, to pay dearly for every mile of advance, fighting him wherever the ground was favorable, inflicting immense losses on him at trifling cost; dexterously evading all his flanking movements; thrashing him hards nearly at Resaca and Dallas, and finally bringing him to a stand-still north of Marietta where the two armies now confront each other, Johnston offering battle, and Sherman seeking to avoid it.

The co-operating expeditions in this quarter have all miscarried. In the Trans Mississippi district Banks and Smith were defeated with enormous loss in men, guns and materials; 13,000 prisoners, 27 guns, and transport steamers 56 guns, and over 2,000 wagons are among the trophies of the victories in this campaign. The physical results were the recovery by the Confederates of the whole of the States of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, except New Orleans, Baton Rouge and a few fortified points.

The expedition which went out from Vicksburg was uprised and driven back; that which issued from Memphis was decisively defeated, with the loss of more than half its numbers, and nearly all its arms, artillery and material. With the exception of a few minor posts, the Confederates have recovered the whole of Mississippi, and the river of that name is again blockaded; communication is established once more between the two sections of the Confederacy, and men and supplies freely pass from one side to the other. Morgan has made a successful raid into Kentucky, and Forrest is moving in force against the Federal depots and lines of communication in Tennessee, while Wheeler is effectually stopping transportation between Sherman and his base of supplies and grand depot at Chattanooga.

In the East the campaign has been but little more successful. Sigel was defeated, and Hunter, his successor, with his coadjutors has accomplished nothing more than tearing up a few miles of railway, and ravaging the country through which they passed.

Butler and Smith were defeated with heavy loss, and compelled to entrench themselves at Bermuda Hundred, under cover of the fire of the gunboats. Sheridan's raid, first to destroy the railway communications north of Richmond, and next to co-operate with Hunter, Crooks and Averill failed completely, effecting little beyond the diminution of his horse and mules, and the exhaustion of the remainder. And this brings us to the operations of the main Eastern army under Grant and Meade.

At the beginning of May the grand army of the Potomac lay around Culpeper; the army of Virginia, under Lee, was in the neighborhood of Orange Court House, its left resting on that place, and its right extended eastward toward Fredericksburg, watching the fords of the Rapidan, the wagons of the whole force packed, and the men ready to move at a moment's notice to the threatened point. The Federal force under Meade's command numbers, as near as can be ascertained, 210,000 men, irrespective of Burnside's Corps and consisted of the First, Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps, which had been consolidated into three, called Second, Fifth and Sixth; the Second was commanded by Hancock, the Fifth by Warren and the Sixth by Sedgwick; Burnside had the North to act as a reserve. At daybreak on the 4th of May, Grant broke up at Culpeper, and marched southeast for Germania and Ely's Fords, where pontoons had been laid, and crossed the Rapidan without resistance; Burnside remaining behind to cover the trains, and by a show of force to disguise the movement from the enemy as long as possible.

As soon as the movement was pronounced Lee moved east and by north to intercept the Federals on the Spotsylvania road in advance of march. The Second Corps under Hancock having the advance on the morning of the 5th, had got past the intersection of the two roads from Orange Court House on the Spotsylvania pike, by which the Confederates were advancing, and was pushing rapidly southward; but the head of the Confederate columns came upon the flank of the following Federal corps, now joined by Burnside, who had marched all night, and threatened to cut the army in two. Grant did not know that the advance consisted of only a few weak brigades, the dense jungle of the Wilderness concealed and magnified numbers; the Confederates attacked him with great vigor, and he believed that Lee and his whole army were on his flank. He hastily determined that his scheme to get past Lee's left flank, and into his rear, had failed, and that the only course was to halt and give battle. Hancock was recalled, the trains hurried toward Chancellorsville, and the line of battle formed west of the road leading southward to Spotsylvania, and on either side of the two intersecting roads from Orange Court House, by which the Confederate were advancing.

Thus the Confederate advance only two divisions strong found itself engaged with four immensely strong army corps of the enemy; in its hands was the safety of the whole army, and if need be it must perish to a man to secure time to concentrate. Nobly did they do their duty; with a persistence, heroism and devotion never excelled, if ever equalled in war, they devoted themselves. Donning the chapparel, taking advantage of the cover of timber on either side of the roads, they prepared to die. The Federals attacked in massive columns, charging up the road and across the open glades; the Confederates behind their cover opposed a thin gray line, which had the ground been open would have been swept away like chaff; but now almost secure from danger, that thin line kept up a rolling fire as bullets crashed through the dense array of the enemy, searching it from right to left, from front to rear; shattered by a terrible slaughter, impeded by their dead and wounded, again and again the Federal columns were driven back in utter rout, leaving the ground absolutely piled with dead. But it is not our intention to follow the fortunes of corps or the surges of such individual combat; but to deal with results. For two days the battle raged with varying success, closing on the second with decisive advantage to the Confederates. All the Federal attacks had been defeated, the Confederate army had concentrated, the artillery and baggage trains were on the way to Spotsylvania; the Federal attempt to turn Lee's flank had failed and the latter satisfied with such results, all he had been fighting for, proceeded to take up a new position, covering his communication with Richmond.

As this movement was begun on the evening of the 6th, Gordon finding that his flank overlapped Grant's left, made a furious attack upon it, drove it across the main road in utter rout, and brought the Federal army to the verge of ruin. Germania Ford road was lost, and had the success been followed up, Grant's defeat at Wilderness would have been as complete as Hooker's at Chancellorsville. But the Confederate army was already on its march to Spotsylvania, and could not be recalled in time to take advantage of the event. The Federals passed an unpleasant night; their line of battle was withdrawn and concentrated, and in the darkness axe and spade were plied throwing up defenses to break the assault they anticipated on the morrow. The morning broke upon their trepidation, and found them watching, digging and chopping; all night long their trains had toiled toward Fredericksburg, now looked to as a place of retreat; none came, and still no attack, a reconnoissance was pushed forward, and it was found that the enemy had disappeared.

Grant immediately telegraphed a decisive victory, the enemy routed and flying in every direction, Hancock pursuing, and the usual Federal congratulations. That night, Saturday the 7th, the whole line followed on Lee's track, leaving its dead mutilated, thousands of its wounded unprotected to die miserably in the Wilderness, and its field hospitals to the mercy of the foe. Six weeks afterward parties were sent out to recover the survivors of one of the most horrible abandonments in the history of warfare; some hundreds of wounded succeeded in reaching the bank of the Potomac and attracting attention; but many hundreds more perished slowly by one most horrible of deaths, hunger, thirst, and the mortification of wounds in the glades and jungle of the Wilderness.

After a severe encounter on Sunday, the Sixth in front of Spotsylvania, in which the Fifth Federal Corps was severely punished, both armies again confronted each other, the United lines facing north, and the Federals south. In the center was Spotsylvania, through which west and east ran the road from Catharpin to Bowling Green, south the road to Richmond over the Po River to the rear; in front looking north were the Brock, Pine Grove and Fredericksburg roads, diverging from the left, center and right of the town; across these roads covering the town and the communications in the rear was the Confederate army strongly posted and opposed to them the four Federal corps d'armee forming the segment of a circle facing inward, as the Confederates formed a smaller semi-circle facing outward.

Lee wanted time for his wounded and trains to retire on Richmond, and he fought to obtain it. So far he had not lost a gun or a wagon, and he had carried off all his wounded. His killed, wounded and missing, was only 6,000; while the enemy had been weakened by a loss of over 45,000; the disparity being occasioned by the dense columns of the Federals charging over open ground, while the Confederate line fought nearly all the time in the screen of a dense forest. In the battles in front of Spotsylvania the Confederates had the same and greater advantages; they were posted on hills, covered with timber; the Federals had to advance across clear ground, exposed to the sweep of batteries firing point blank into their masses. Grant attacked on the 10th, and fighting continued every day until the 19th; the only result favorable to the Federals was the assault of the centre on the 11th, with a thousand prisoners, an advantage which was neutralized immediately by the recapture of the ground lost; and the surprise of the night on Thursday morning under cover of a dense fog, which cost the Confederates between two and three thousand men, and eighteen guns. The ground lost necessitated a co-centration, which immediately took place. Having successfully resisted every attempt to force his position, and secured his trains, on the 19th, Lee, under cover of a furious assault on Grant's right, withdrew across the Po, and retired to North Anna.—Here he again halted and gave battle; for three days Grant hurled his forces upon him to be rolled back with terrible slaughter; then he sickened of his pledge "to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." Hitherto Lee had succeeded in keeping open his communication south and west, and Grant saw that if he was to succeed in planting himself to the north of Richmond, and thus cutting Lee off from it, he must fight with the legs instead of the arms of his soldiers. He had been obliged by the loss of the Germania Ford road to abandon his base at Culpeper and establish it at Fredericksburg; his failure at Spotsylvania threw him back from this on Port Royal; and now he determined to cut loose from it, and try a race for Richmond by Hanover Town, with a new base at White House above the confluence of the Pamunkey with York River. He moved rapidly to the south east, but the enemy had the shorter line, and when he turned west and attempted to reach the north of Richmond in this direction, he found Lee in front of him, ready to give battle. In the meantime Smith has been detached with the Eighteenth Corps from Butler's command, and sent by water down the James, and up the York River to White House to re-enforce Grant, and the supplies of the army followed.

There was severe fighting in the neighborhood of Bethesda Church, until the 30th, with the general result that all the efforts of the Federals to force their way to the north of Richmond by Mechanicsville were defeated; and Grant again began moving south-east to find a more vulnerable point; fighting again at Coal Harbor on the 31st, and on the 1st and 2d of June, with no better success, the Federal army having now reached Gaines's Mill, its line of battle crossing the ground occupied by Stonewall Jackson when he crumpled up McClellan. On the 3d of June the Confederates made a furious attack on the Federal right and center, the result of which was the withdrawal of Grant's army to James River, on the 14th, and the abandonment of the White House. The withdrawal was managed with much skill, the Confederates not pursuing, but guarding the bridges over the Chickahominy east of Richmond, and massing their forces on the left bank of the James, covering the city from the southeast in anticipation that Grant would make for Malvern Hill, with the design of reaching Richmond from that quarter. Had he done so he would have exposed himself to a blow which could hardly have failed to be fatal. But the Federal commander had no stomach for another fight with Lee on ground of that General's choosing, and hoped to secure by surprise in another field that success which had eluded him on this. The object of the campaign, a lodgement in force north of Richmond was given up, for an attempt from the south.—Troops were moved rapidly across James River, and as soon as landed, marched at once on Petersburg, only garrisoned by a few companies of militia. Before the point of attack was developed, and Lee could see re-enforcements, the outer line of defenses was carried with eighteen guns, fourteen of which were re-captured the same day, but much of the ground lost was not recovered. Simultaneously with this attack Butler sailed out of his entrenchments, seized and began destroying the railway between Petersburg and Richmond, but was interrupted in his work, defeated and driven back with heavy loss.—On the morning of the 16th Petersburg was in the greatest danger; when the sun went down it was safe. Beauregard was there with all his army, and Lee was on the right bank of the James, his left resting on Fort Darling, and his right on the Appomattox his guns commanding the right flank of the Federal advances before Petersburg.

The attempts to take Petersburg by assault have been repulsed with great slaughter; the Federals admitted up to Wednesday last a loss of ten thousand men; their actual loss is probably double that number; and if this covers it, it is the first time they have come so close to the truth. Of recent operations before the city, we know nothing more than that they have culminated in disaster after disaster, the latest being the repulse of an advance by the left toward the Petersburg and Weldon Railway with a loss according to their own accounts of five guns and two thousand prisoners, and the apparent abandonment of the siege.

A new series of operations is announced on the left bank of the James River, the only point yet untried, and by some deemed the weakest; but there is little reason to suppose that the enterprise of reducing Richmond from this quarter will be more successful than those that preceded it.

So far, we repeat, the campaign has failed at all points; the Federal armies have been hurled to certain slaughter with a cold-heartedness worse than devilish. No general ever exhibited so great an indifference to the lives of his soldiers as Grant; no general ever achieved as little by such sacrifice. It is impossible to say that his army has not fought well, and endured all the hardships, danger and labors of the campaign with heroism and docility. They were directed by a butcher, and opposed by the greatest general of this or any other age. Posterity will rank Gen. Lee above Wellington or Napoleon, before Saxe or Turenne, above Marlborough or Frederick, before Alexander or Cæsar. Careful of the lives of his men, fertile in resource, a profound tactician gifted with the swift intuition which enables a commander to discern the purpose of his enemy, and the power of rapid combination which enables him to oppose to it a prompt resistance; modest, frugal, self-denying void of arrogance or self-assertion; trusting nothing to chance; among men noble as the noblest, in the lofty dignity of the Christian gentleman; among patriots less self seeking, and as pure as Washington; and among soldiers combining the religious simplicity of Havelock with the genius of Napoleon, the heroism of Bayard and Sydney, and the untiring, never faltering duty of Wellington.

If this great soldier had at his command the forces and material against which he is called on to contend, the superiority on land and the supremacy on water, in six months the whole Federal States would be prostrate at his feet. As it is he has made his own name, and that of the Confederacy he serves, immortal.

In estimating the future prospects of the campaign, it must be borne to mind that the Federal army is being rapidly reduced in numbers. Its losses in Virginia since the 4th of May cannot be estimated at less than one hundred thousand; it is being also reduced by the return of three years and two years men, whose terms are daily expiring. By this means over fifty thousand men will be withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac alone before the close of next month and these are the best troops in it. The term of the one hundred days men expires also during next month. The Army of the Potomac, which at the commencement of May numbered with its co-operating corps in Virginia, over 300,000 men, is now less than 200,000. The reduction of the Confederate force has certainly not been more than a fourth of this. General Sherman's loss in Georgia has also been excessively heavy. For the next three months the climate will fight against the Federals; already in Virginia the Northern troops are suffering severely from this cause. In the attack on Richmond the hope of the co-operation of the Federal fleet appears to have been abandoned; vessels are sunk across the stream below Fort Darling, which equally prevent the descent of the Confederate rams, and the ascent of the Federal gunboats.

On the whole, the situation of the Confederates is more hopeful than at any previous period of the struggle. They never were stronger in men and material; the gloom of previous disasters has been dispelled by long uninterrupted success in every quarter. To restore their strength, the Federals must soon resort to another conscription, a dangerous experiment at this time, which may fail, and, in failing, terminate the war.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by T. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the North.

MOBILE, Aug. 2.—The Memphis Evening Times, of the 29th says the steamer Clara Bell sunk at Carolina Landing on the 24th, a total loss. Gunboats sent to her relief were driven off. The rebels are moving up towards Columbia with a force consisting of one hundred cavalry and four pieces of artillery. The river is said to be effectually blockaded. The Pauline Carrol was also disabled and towed off. Eight transports are at the mouth of White River and cannot go up. The rebels are fifteen hundred strong, under General Dobbs. They charged Col. Brook's command of three hundred, twelve miles from Helena, forcing us back and following us, (yankees) ten miles.—Col. Brooks, several prominent officers, and thirty-seven privates were killed. Col. Brooks' remains have reached Memphis.

Further From the North.

RICHMOND, August 3.—The Baltimore American of the 1st and 2d have been received here. That of the 1st refers to the explosion of the mine in front of the 9th corps at Petersburg on Saturday. It says the sight was magnificent in the extreme. The entire work, mounting sixteen guns, was blown into the air and rendered a mass of ruins immediately. After the explosion an assault was made on the rebel works by the 9th and 18th corps, the 5th held in reserve. The assault was successful, carrying the entire front line of the enemy's works, capturing many prisoners. The American of the 2d says that the loyal people are again called upon to show how they can bear themselves under disaster.

The assault upon Petersburg failed. Our forces were repulsed with a loss of five thousand, including prisoners, and the rebel position is unimpaired.

Rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac fifteen miles above Williamsport and passed directly across Maryland and entered Pennsylvania, going through Mercersburg. About five hundred of McCausland's men entered Chambersburg and demanded the payment of half a million dollars, but the people refusing to comply with the demand, the town was fired and nearly the whole of it burned.

Gov. Curtin has called the Pennsylvania Legislature together, to make arrangements for the defence of the State.

Wright's column, ere this, must have reached Winchester; and if the rebels attempt to retain possession of the Shenandoah valley, a desperate battle may be expected.

Lincoln has been at Fortress Monroe, and has had an interview with Gen. Grant.

The Detroit Tribune asserts that Thompson, Clay, and Holcombe crossed the Detroit river several days ago, and are now in the Western States. Latest gold quotation 258½.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 3.—Yesterday and to-day have been unusually quiet, and no shelling and scarcely any picket firing. Nearly all the force Grant sent to the north side of the James river have returned to our front. It is supposed that Grant is busy sapping and mining at other points. Deserters who entered our lines yesterday say, that great dissatisfaction and complaint exists in the yankee army over the results of Saturday.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, August 3.—Affairs are very quiet this morning. Some picket firing during the night, but nothing important occurred. Six hundred and fifty prisoners were captured near Newnan, and sent South from East Point yesterday. About one thousand in all were captured.

Baltimore despatches of the 26th, say the return of the 6th and 19th army corps to Grant's army was premature; and gave the Confederates an opportunity to concentrate their force against Hunter; and that they drove him back to Harper's Ferry with considerable loss. They also say the rebels occupy Martinsburg and have destroyed the Railroad; that Hunter has been badly worsted; that large numbers of citizens from the West are seeking refuge in Baltimore, &c.

For the Confederate.

Contributions to the Soldiers' Relief Association, Raleigh.—Messrs. George T. Cook, $13; O. W. Farris, $20; R. W. Young $5; A. R. Raven, $5; J. R. Williams, $10; J. D. Tucim, $5; P. Cowper, $20; P. Patrick, $ 0; W. G. Brown; $20; J. G. Williams, $10; cash $5; C. M. Conrad, $5; cash, 3 33; Mr. Finch, $3 33; cash, $6; cash, $3 33; Mr. Lugue, $2; O. L. Burch, $5; cash, $10; R. H. Page, $10; cash, $5; Mrs. Williamson, $5; Mrs. Arrington, $5; Mrs. John Hughes, $5; cash, $5; Mrs. A. M. Gorman, $5; Mrs. Coley, $5; Mrs. Q. Busbee, $4; Mrs. Evans, $5; Mrs. J. G. Williams, $20; Mrs. Brown, $5; Mrs. Husted, $100; Miss M. Cameron, $100; Mrs. Fitzgerald, $20; Mrs. Wilder, $20; from —— 73; Mrs. Prendergast, $25; Mrs. Henry Jones, $80; Baptist Church, $138; Mrs. Dickinson, $50; Mr. McKinney, of Stanly, $100.

Vote at Stanton—Hospital and Provost Guard—Vance 129—Holden 2.

New Advertisements.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.)

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October.

aug 4 dtf

See Here!

A likely NEGRO GIRL, ten years old, for sale. She can be seen at my house, on the Raleigh & Gaston railroad, three miles north of Forestville Depot. My address is Pacific, N. C.

aug4 d2t SILAS M. STONE.

Negroes and Cotton.

I WISH to buy one hundred likely young NEGROES, between the ages of ten and sixteen years; and a first-rate farming BLACKSMITH. Also one or two hundred bales of good COTTON, in good order. THOS. J. PERSON,

aug 4-d7t* Garysburg, N. C.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, on the 7th of July last, a large RED COW, with some few white spots. Also a HEIFER two years old, about the same description, with white face. I will give the above reward of fifty dollars for their delivery to me, or any information that will enable me to get them.

S. W. MARSHALL,

aug 4 d3t Pacific, N. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A., Richmond, July 28, 1864.

TAXED TREASURY NOTES.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUTSTANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are hereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the $100 notes, at 66⅔ per centum, on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan, upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66⅔ per centum.

G. A. TRENHOLM,

aug 4-eod12t Secretary of the Treasury.